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LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The Mayor of Windgap, and Canvassing. By the O'Hara Family. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

The well-earned reputation of Mr. Banin is nobly sustained in the two tales comprised in the three volumes before us. As there is so little that is beneficial done for, hardly too much can be said of, Ireland. The semi-barbarity and wretchedness of the lower, and the reckless improvidence of her upper classes of inhabitants, cannot be too much insisted upon; they should be the constant theme of the historian and political economist, as they are the most interesting and striking one for the novelist. The peasantry are helpless, their degradation is so complete, that they can no more reform or better themselves, than the beasts of the field, down to the level of which they seem fast approaching. It is with the landlords and the more opulent classes that the work of amelioration must begin; and as they cannot be coerced, they must be shamed into the good cause by ridicule and exposure. Our author has much forwarded this end, by giving us a very faithful picture of what one, even of the best class in Ireland, is reduced to by being too Irish. Mr. Wilmot, a man of the noblest characteristics, possessing an immense estate, is good, is generous, is enthusiastically beloved by his tenantry, is every thing on, but just off his estate he is fearful even of his personal liberty; he is deeply involved, and with him the hundreds that are dependent upon him. His own daughters, at length, become sacrificed to his self-created poverty, and they are compelled to contract marriages and eternal wretchedness, because their parents cannot afford to let them have an independent choice. If improvidence thus brings the blast of misery round the very fireside of the lordly hall, how keen and bitter must it howl over the unwarmed hearthstone of the rackrented cottager! The reader will perceive that we are alluding to the second tale, "Canvassing." Indeed, we think it by far the more important one, as it is less romantic than its companion, and displays to us more of the internal and actual economy of Irish domestic life. A young noble exquisite, a spoilt specimen of a spoilt class, is sent to Ireland in order to canvass the county in which Mr. Wilmot's interest predominates. He is also on the look out for an heiress, one hundred thousand pounds being the very lowest qualification that may entitle her to the honour of his hand and name.

However, by means of his inordinate self-love, he is entrapped into marrying the portionless daughter of his spendthrift and impoverished host; and the judicious management of this scheme, with all the rich accessories of Irish humour and Irish character, form the staple of the story. In doing this Mr. Banin never wrote better, more forcibly, or evolved a more necessary moral. "The Mayor of Windgap" is a wonderful romance; but though wonderful, quite natural, for who is surprised at any thing that happens in Ireland? To all who love to be excited, it must prove a delightful treat. It contains much powerful painting, and the mayor himself is a rich original. Tales like these are pleasing and brilliant torches borne in the paths of history. They assist her on her way, and continually throw lights on minor circumstances which else she had not paused to record. Whilst the statelier muse chronicles only mighty events, and takes note of the people in large masses, the novelist, who writes like the O'Hara Family, particularizes individuals, and stamps with identity what else had been too vague and uninteresting, because too general.

History of the British Colonies. By R. Montgomery Martin, F.L.S., Member of, &c. &c. &c. James Cochrane, and Co., 11, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Mr. Martin is earning for himself a solid and unperishing reputation. He is not lavishing the energies of his mind upon the attempt, (how vain even, when most successful!) of amusing the listless hours of the idle by the concoction of the inanities that constitute a fashionable novel, or of endeavouring to rouse something resembling feeling and sentiment, in the bosom of bread-and-butter misses, by the sonorous nothings of an ephemeral poem; though to do this, often gives reputation and money. He is doing infinitely better. He is giving his country a standard work; a work that requires only time to become an English classic. This laborious undertaking has now reached the third volume, which embraces a most lucid, well-written, and ample history of our possessions in North America. There is no topic connected with this subject that he has left untouched, and he has handled every subject with that patriotic feeling that we like so much to see in an Englishman, which warms through the volume, and shows that with all the energy of zeal, he has combined the clear-sightedness of the politician, and the accuracy of the statesman. There is no class of our fellow subjects to which this work will not be of eminent use. To the commercial relations of these colonies, Mr. Martin has devoted much attention; and the tabular statements form no small item of the general merits of the work. The accompanying maps are distinctly engraved, and are fully adequate to the illustration of the letter-press. If we might hazard a stricture, we should say, that here and there we find the talented author using a tone a little too hostile towards America. We have no doubt but that the dispute concerning the boundary line, though long protracted, will be shortly settled satisfactorily to both parties, and that the difference, however important it may seem to us, will be but a mere passing incident to our posterity, and this book belongs as much, or more, to posterity, than to ourselves. To be sure, if angry feelings be excited, the description may become more than a slight incident; but we hope not, and we are sure, so does Mr. Martin. Notwithstanding the utility, and the scientific nature of this work, we can assure the general reader, that he can hardly take up a more amusing book. There is in it ample food for the geologist, mineralogist, and botanist. In fact, the interests it embraces are general. It is essentially a book for the library; a book, that after its contents are well digested by

the peruser, should be always kept within his reach for the purpose of reference. The style of the narration is easy and flowing. Not so dignified certainly as that in which some of our historians have clothed their communications, but sufficiently exalted for the subject, and never wearying the ear, or palling upon the mind. As the *cui bono* principle seems rapidly to be gaining ground among us, this undertaking will assume a high position among the publications of the country at once, as it is called for by the public wants, and, as the call has been so efficiently responded to, it cannot do otherwise than secure to the "History of the British Colonies" a complete and deserved success. We need not repeat, that the author has our best wishes; and the public, we are sure, will take care that we see them fulfilled.

The Exile of Erin; or, the Sorrows of a Bashful Irishman. 2 Vols. Whittaker and Co. Ave Maria Lane.

If provoking the reader to laughter by strokes of broad humour in one page, exhilarating him by more refined wit in another, and touching his sensibility unexpectedly, yet home to the very heart in a third, can make a work popular, and produce what the trade calls a decided hit, no one will become more courted than the "Bashful Irishman," and the hit he will make will equal in power a gentle tap from a real shillelagh, in the hands of one of the finest pisintry in the world, located at or near Balinabrogue. The richness of the style of these sorrows is beyond praise. Never was egotism made more interesting. Never was *unconscious* modesty, that is to say, modesty of which no one is conscious but the possessor, more finely portrayed. Mr. O'Blarney is the founder of a race. The too bashful son of a philanthopic mother, he finds, in his course through life, his talents and his virtues stumbling-blocks in his path, and the retiring nature of his disposition not only draws him, as it were, within himself, from a too-approving public, but is also a drawback from a prosperity that seems so often all but within his grasp. By some unaccountable confusion of incidents, over which this martyr to *mauvaise honte* had no possible control, he sees himself at one and the same time married to two wives, and innocently engaged to a third. Again, his extreme diffidence makes him hesitate to thrust certain sums of money into the hands of some persons for whom it was designed; and his retiring habits lead him into the seclusion of the county gaol. But what of all these trifles? The mere failings of a virtue carried to the extreme. Independently of this beautiful study of the individual idiosyncrasy of the much-wronged hero, the reader will meet with some of the truest touches of life, and the drollest incidents and situations, that have been for some time offered to the public. Through all these adventures, there is kept up a running fire of well-directed satire, that, like a body of skirmishers, attend upon the principal operations of the campaign. The mob-law, and mob-heroism exhibited at the burning of Bristol, are faithfully and cleverly shadowed out. Could we find space to quote at all, we should eagerly fix upon the two speeches of the two counsel, when our blushing friend was so barbarously and unsentimentally put upon his trial for bigamy. Mr. Shiel's speech, turgid with over-inflated bombast, teeming with the most absurd metaphor, and staggering under the most ridiculous exaggerations, is one of the best quizzes that we ever read upon the too popular style of the sensation-exciting oratory of the Irish bar. But Mr. O'Connell's reply is equal in its satire; it is a hard hit. The learned jurist, after having just once mentioned the defendant's name, leaves him to the tender mercy of the jury—and harangues for a good hour upon the unrighteous wrongs of the seven millions—Lord Norbury, the presiding

judge, vainly endeavouring to stop the resistless torrent. We congratulate the author, whoever he may be, upon the production of this very original work. He has conveyed to the world a great deal of instruction, in a very pleasant vehicle, and reads us all a very good lesson upon impudence, and all the disguising cloaks that vanity and assurance are apt to throw upon our shoulders—a lesson, of course, that none of us want, but which we all know would be of excellent service to our neighbours. If these two volumes have not a great run, we shall think that the purest, most intelligent, and more reading public, have all become as dull as politicians, and as impassible to taste as radical utilitarians.

Selections from the American Poets, with some Introductory Remarks. Wakeman, D'Ollier Street, Dublin; Simpkin and Marshall, London.

The poets of America come into the field of competition with many, and perhaps insurmountable, disadvantages. They have to contend with rivals of long-established fame, and have an old and highly artificial language, that teems with worn-out similes and common-place images, in which to breathe their still young aspirations. Again, we do not think that the Americans have yet advanced so far into that state of alto-refinement, in which mere poetry becomes properly appreciated. The useful is now with them the most agreeable. They have erected a noble column, but have not yet begun to adorn the capitol. The graceful volutes and the rich acanthus are still wanting. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the poets, the specimens of whose powers are now before us, considering all the drawbacks that we have mentioned, and the greater number that we have omitted, under which they wrote, we think have done extremely well. The greatest fault that we can find with these poems is, that they are good imitations of the best English authors. And yet, it seems a mere cavil to say so, as English is still the mother tongue, notwithstanding what some Americans have asserted to the contrary, and therefore, to write a good American, would be to write a good English, poem. We may, therefore, put these gentlemen upon a *pas* with our provincial writers; for in literature, notwithstanding the acknowledged independence of the United States, America is but a province of England. Now, when we say provincial poetry, we mean that which circulates, and is thought much of, only in the provinces; for directly any writer emerges from that mediocrity, he is associated *de jure* to the metropolis, and becomes, at once, instead of being provincial, national. We are speaking of England. Poetry that may be thought worthy to be deemed national in America, would only rank as provincial in England. Of the poems before us, we certainly think those of Bryant pre-eminent. There are a great number of writers who have contributed to swell out this volume, and we cannot specify, for want of room, even their names. Of all these productions, those that treat exclusively of American scenery and backwood feelings and habits, we think, are decidedly the best. Many of these poems are terribly common-place. There are some dozen verses inscribed to the moon, by George W. Doane, that are as vapid as is exanimate small beer. They begin thus:—

> "That silent moon—that silent moon
> Careering now through cloudless sky,
> O! who shall tell what varied scenes
> Have passed beneath her placid eye?
> Since first to light this wayward earth," &c.

Now we look upon all this as the very bathos of the bread-and-butter school. The first line is borrowed from L. E. E., who borrowed it from all the Annuals; the second is singularly *effete*, with its supplemental "now;" and the third, and those that follow, contain a very simple question indeed. "Breaking a butterfly upon a wheel?" Nonsense! We wish we had any thing so gay and so pretty to exercise our severity upon. To animadvert upon such writing as this, is like threshing a pool of stagnant water with a flail—labour lost.

Young Hearts. A Novel. By a Recluse. With a Preface, by Miss Jane Porter. 3 Vols. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

The reader may feel assured, that any work to which Miss Porter gives the sanction of her name, deserves the honour, and is worthy of the public estimation. Perhaps, our best notice of this novel, would be an unswerving transcript of the elegant preface attached to it, but such a wholesale plagiarism would be rather "too bad," even in these times of literary piracy. We will, then, shortly give our own impression of the work, by stating, that it is written in a pleasing and equable style, without any pretensions to originality, with a tolerably interesting plot, and a great deal of shrewdness in the delineation of character. Among the persons who figure in these pages, there is a most bewitching hoyden, that we think will captivate most of the male readers who may take up this work. The idea is well conceived, and skilfully worked out. We cannot give an equal praise to the conception of the black boy. It is not true to nature; and even if it were so, it is mawkish, and sometimes ridiculous. Pompey does not even murder the king's English in true African style. Should "Young Hearts" attain a second edition, we certainly recommend this black spot in the work to be either altogether obliterated, or much reduced in size. The morality that these volumes inculcate is of the purest stamp, and they may be very safely entrusted to the hands of the most youthful, or the least experienced of either sex. We can only state, in conclusion, that we beguiled a few hours very pleasingly with this tale; and, as we are in general not too easily satisfied, we think that we can promise great satisfaction to all those who may undertake a similar task.

Ireland in 1834. *A Journey throughout Ireland, during the Spring, Summer, and Autumn of* 1834. By Henry D. Inglis, Author of "Spain," &c. 2 vols. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

The boast made by Garrick that the ponderous and learned Doctor Samuel Johnson, when he wrote his Dictionary, that, single handed, he had beaten the French Academy, futilely employed upon a work of a similar description, we think may be very fairly made for Mr. Inglis, over the Whig Commission employed to ascertain the actual state of Ireland. We believe, that they have as yet published no report—and when they do, we confidently expect it will be neither so full, nor so satisfactory, as these two volumes that our author has so opportunely put forth. We can hardly conceive any person, in any grade of life, that is not actually servile, who is not called upon to make himself acquainted with the harrowing facts detailed in this work. Universal sympathy with our suffering Irish brethren must make the general sentiment so strong, that redress must at length find its way to those beautiful yet neglected lands, where Nature lavishes all her bounties in almost unlimited profu-

sion, amidst which the greater part of a large population is starving. This necessary sympathy will be excited and perpetuated by a perusal of this book. The Irish peasantry in the country, and the lower orders in the towns, are perishing upon less and worse food than finds its way into the mouths of the Neapolitan Lazzaroni; but instead of the mild and glorious canopy of an Italian sky above, and the genial warmth of an Italian atmosphere around them, thousands are perishing in the humid and cold filth that Irish poverty and Irish habits of improvidence engender about the sick, the aged, and the infantile. Mr. Inglis has ascertained that the greater proportion of the lower classes in Ireland die prematurely of destitution. Among these famished hordes of gregarious barbarians, agitation finds its most successful rallying point; for a population will always deem it quite as pleasant to rebel as to starve, and when death, in the hideous state of famine, is tugging at their hearts, they cannot think a murder to be a very horrid, or a very unnatural act. Mr. Inglis has not distinctly pointed out the remedy for all this misery, but he leaves the inference so apparent to the reader, that the most obtuse capacity cannot fail of stumbling upon it. Some provision for the poor, similar to our poor laws, must be introduced. Landlords must be taught that if they wilfully, either through their negligence or their rapacity, encourage the production of a race of paupers, they must support them. The insane competition for land is at once the cause of the extreme populousness and destitution of the Irish peasantry. Irish misery is neither produced by Protestant tithes, nor Catholic priestcraft; there being no internal trade, the land alone offers to its millions the means of subsistence, and in the mad scramble for it, the system of underletting has been multiplied so absurdly, that the actual cultivator of the soil fares infinitely worse than the hound in the English gentleman's kennel. This recklessness of misery promotes early marriages; for when neither party has been accustomed to any furniture, and has not the most distant idea of the word comfort, they have not much thought about making provision for the holy state. As an iron pot is all the household goods of which an Irish cottage can generally boast, it will serve for two as well as for one, and the floor being universally the bed-place, small as it generally is, it affords room for half a dozen. Are there no millions, or thousands, to be expended upon improving our Irish fellow subjects? Had they been transferable or marketable slaves, we should have been compelled to buy them —but now,—but it is useless to draw the comparison—unfortunately they are too near home to benefit by saintly charity. It is a duty of every Englishman, that has the least pretension to the name of a gentleman, or the still more extensive one of Christian, to make himself acquainted with the facts detailed in this work.

The Village Church-Yard, and other Poems. By Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley. Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Longman, Paternoster Row.

The poetry of this lady is all heart. It labours so much with excess of feeling, that the beauties of expression are too little regarded. A little grief is very touching, but a muse eternally lachrymose is rather wearying, even should she vent her woes in very tuneful numbers. We would not write with this apparent harshness, were we not persuaded that her ladyship is of a most cheerful disposition; for according to the rule of poets, which is synonymous with the rule of contraries, the written is always opposite to the living character. We need not instance the manifold and well known examples of this anomaly. Knowing this, we do

not hesitate to say that the whole character of this lady's writings are too gloomy, which of course she will take as a compliment to her unfailing and delighting vivacity. What, according to the rule we have just laid down, must we not think of the enlivening buoyancy of a heart, which in one short verse of four lines, can fear to be agonized, is frozen, deadened, and crushed, and fast asleep?

——————— Not so;
'Twould *agonize* this *frozen* heart,
'Tis *deaden'd* now by *crushing* woe;
Ah! *unawaken'd* let it part?

Notwithstanding the mournful nature of these poems, they are the most *hearty* that we ever had the heart to go through. In another short poem of ten verses, five of them have a line about the heart. But we have now a more pleasing office—to remark upon the many beauties this little volume contains, among which stands conspicuously a deep and natural pathos. We may also justly panegyrize the easy yet full flow of the versification, and the amiable love of nature, and of nature's most beautiful works, that so often bursts forth unconsciously, yet sweetly, amidst these mournful outpourings. We take our leave of this work by recommending the authoress not to mix so many tears with the elegiac liquid with which she writes; and then we can assure her the impression that she will make will be infinitely stronger, and be very far more durable. A poem written wholly with tears does not bid fair to be very readable.

A Critical and Fac-simile Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, founded on a correct Development of the Nature and Number, and the various Properties of all its simple and compound Sounds, as combined in Syllables and Words. By James Knowles. De Porquet and Cooper, 11, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden: Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Webb, Dublin.

This is the first part of a new dictionary, dedicated by express permission to the King. It opens well, and the whole is prefaced by a clever physical and metaphysical essay upon speech, and its various powers. The key notes that Mr. Knowles has adopted, are, we believe, as good as any that could have been selected: still they are not perfect to the end sought to be attained. We will take one word at hazard. "Affiance." Mr. Knowles writes it thus, in order to get the true pronunciation af^{2}-fi^{1}-ans^{2}—the *a* to be sounded like the *a* in art. Now, we think the *a* in art to be, as it is generally pronounced, too open for the word affiance—and the last syllable *ance*, is but indifferently expressed by the syllable "ans." However, we find the work much superior to Sheridan's, or to any other pronouncing dictionary extant. As a mere Lexicon, it is excellent; the meanings are concise and accurate, and there are many, very many words, useful, and even necessary, introduced, that are not to be found in Johnson's folio. The work deserves patronage; and it has our hearty and sincere recommendation. That the compiler fully understands his subject, the perusal of his introduction will establish, and, that he has followed out cleverly his own idea, the first part will convince the most fastidious. The work has progressed to the word "Capricorn," sufficiently far to give a good specimen of what it will hereafter be.

The Georgian Era: Memoirs of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain, from the Accession of George the First to the Demise of George the Fourth. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co. Fleet Street.

The third and fourth volumes, completing the series, have now gratified the public by their appearance, comprising well-written, but generally too short notices of all the voyagers, and travellers, philosophers, and men of science, authors, political and moral economists, painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, composers, vocal, instrumental, and dramatic performers. The "Georgian Era" has been very fruitful in men, who have started out from the dull routine of life to instruct, to amuse, and to astonish; and, although we have here four closely printed and thick octavo volumes, the number of those who might fairly look for distinction in them is so great, that the omissions are numerous. The general character of these biographies is that of a judicious compression, and a critical acumen, that is by no means dulled by undeserved panegyric. The fault, if there be any, lies in an opposite direction. That there is nothing perfect under the sun, is an axiom more popular than correct, even in the productions of imperfect man; the imperfection too often rests with the estimator, and not in the object offered to the judgment. Much of the cant of criticism is made plausible, by finding out that a production, whether of art or of intellect, has not certain beauties, that would not have been material to the thing criticised, had it possessed them. To illustrate our meaning by a familiar example—a rose and a savoy cabbage may both, in themselves, be a very perfect rose and a very perfect cabbage, yet we should not think the latter very fairly dealt with, should some hypercritical wiseacre remark, that the cabbage was a very good cabbage, yet it had its failing, seeing it had not the fragrance of the rose, or that the rose fell short of perfection, because it did not boil so well as the cabbage with a piece of bacon. We wish these observations to be taken as general, and not as entirely applicable to the compilers of the "Georgian Era." Still, there is a little too much accuracy displayed in showing the darker spots of almost every character that is noticed. The authors have, perhaps, fared the worst of all the classes of the eminent. Notwithstanding our strictures—and perhaps we are falling into the very fault that we are deprecating—the work is both an elegant and useful one, and may be classed with those whom it commemorates, as no mean monument itself of the Georgian Era.

Narrative of the Campaigns of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, since their Return from Egypt in 1802. By Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cadell, Unattached; late Major of that Corps. Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria Lane.

We wish to see more works similar to this. Every regiment in the British service should have its historian, and that, not to keep up the spirit of heroism, (for it wants no stimulants in the English soldier's bosom) but to reward it. Gratifying, indeed, must this volume be to every one who belonged to the Twenty-eighth, and honourable to the nation for which it has fought so much, and bled so profusely. It is not possible for us, even to give an outline of the course of glory this regiment has run; but it appears, that wherever the thickest fire of war was, there also was the Twenty-eighth. This work will be read by youth with the most overpowering interest, and, we doubt not, scatter very widely

the good seed of military patriotism, the fruits of which will be gathered in harvests of honour and renown. With such materials, as were at Colonel Cadell's command, it would have been next to impossible to have written ill. We cannot say that the author has done as much for his subject, as his subject has done for him—indeed, no writer of the day could make such a boast—but he has done exceedingly well. The work is, perhaps, a little too documentary, and seems to have been written at head quarters. For saying thus much we hope that the colonel will pardon us, if it be only for the sake of the admiration we have for his character, and the honest glow of pleasure that the perusal of his work gave us. He may rest assured, that his labour of peace is as honourable to him as his deeds of war.

Penruddock. A Tale. By the Author of "WALTSBURG." 3 vols. Whittaker and Co. Ave-Maria Lane.

Without any pretensions to brilliancy of style, or depth of reflection, the two first volumes of this novel are very interesting. The author has very ingeniously tangled up a ball of mystery that keeps the attention awake, and strongly excites the curiosity of the reader: indeed, it is so artfully involved, that, independently of the pleasure that we take in being thus ingeniously mystified, we have no little personal inquisitiveness to know how the author himself will contrive to emerge from the labyrinth that he has so elaborately caused to spring up around him. This, and a little vivacity in the narrative, are the principal, we had almost said the sole, recommendations of "Penruddock." "Lame and impotent conclusion," may be too justly applied to the denouement. We find that all the most sensible characters have been acting like a parcel of imbeciles, that for the very eccentric actions of the personages, not one adequate motive has been developed; in fact, that *vraisemblance* has been utterly neglected. Were we to give a bare outline of the story, we feel assured that the author, be it lady or gentleman, though we know that we should have a little more difficulty with the former than with the latter, would be convinced of the justice of our strictures. But this course we shall not follow, as we should be sorry to deprive the reader of the pleasure that he will assuredly derive from the perusal of the two first volumes. Indeed, the tale opens with much spirit, and the idea of the gipsy encampment is excellent. We shall conclude with one general remark, applicable to many of the present writers of fiction, and that is, that the wonderful is not necessarily the pleasurable, and there is much danger to the inexperienced in the search of it. Improbability and impossibility lie on either hand of their path, which too often terminates in downright absurdity. They should place nature steadily in their mind's eye, look about them in the common routine of life for their incidents, and the actual passions, vices, and follies of mankind, will give ample scope for the deepest interest, the most searching wit, and the most impassioned eloquence.

A New Guide to Chess; in which the Elements of the Game are clearly explained; with practical Illustrations and Examples. By the Rev. HENRY WOOD. Pocket Size. Sherwin, Paternoster Row.

This is truly the age of letters. Here you find seventy-two pages of scientific matter for a shilling and a half; almost as bad as Bill Raven's yard and a quarter of songs for "the small charge of one penny." In the

present case, too, the matter is really all original, and its quality pronounced by us (no mean judges in chess) as quite first-rate. The rudiments of our fondly prized recreation are clearly developed—the leading openings distinctly marked out, and numerous examples from Lolli, Walker, and other well-known authors, are brought forward in just confirmation of the soundness of the author's views. A note of the Rev. Author's is too good not to be quoted at length. At page 49 he says,

"It is pleasant to see how much chess progresses, and how many more good players flourish now than formerly; but why is not chess introduced in the Mechanics' Institutions? Can there be devised a more powerful engine for calling into play the healthy mental faculties, and consequently advancing the standard of morals? I take this opportunity of answering any objections that may be made, as to the propriety of a member of the church-ministry writing on a game. I tell small cavillers, that there is in too many of the clergy, a most dangerous and evil spirit abroad,—the spirit of persecution and puritanism. I tell them that the poor man is deprived of rational recreation, and thus driven headlong to the temple of gin—because he feels that there alone can he laugh and be merry."

The Popular Encyclopedia; being a General Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, Biography, History, and Political Economy. Reprinted from the American Editions of the Conversations Lexicon, with Corrections and Additions, &c. &c. Blackie and Sons, 8, East Clyde Street, Glasgow, and 5, South College Street, Dublin.

It has been lately the cry that the critical press of the country is becoming too panegyrical. The cry is rather a deserved compliment to the improving intellect of the nation, than a reproach to those who assume to themselves the arbitration of literary merit. How can we help being laudatory with such works as the present before us? It is, to the extent it goes, as complete as anything that is the offspring of mere human labour can be. To prove this, we only have to invite the most fastidious to open the work at random, and read the first article that offers itself. We feel convinced that he would be satisfied with the justice of our dictum. Of course it does not pretend to satisfy the prosecutor of any particular science, as to all that can be known upon that science; but enough is shown to give a general idea, and such as the man of the world ought to possess. Though this work seems to be of American origin, we confidently predict that it will become completely naturalized to our soil. Indeed, from its very nature, it ought to become cosmopolitan. The plates are admirably designed and accurately executed, and form no small ornament to the publication, while they so much enhance its utility. This Encyclopedia is a great favourite of ours.

Nugæ Poeticæ. Original Poems. By JOHN G. RYAN. T. G. Lancashire, Market Place, Huddersfield; Simpkin and Co. London.

This is very good provincial poetry. The numbers are correct, the versification smooth, and the sentiments such as stern morality cannot but approve. Truly, there is a sad lack of originality; but it is not altogether Mr. Ryan's fault, if he finds every idea preoccupied by some man, not more poetical, but more fortunate than himself. Of the poems, we like the one entitled the "Confession," the best—and it is *not* the shortest—which ought to be a great satisfaction to the author, as we generally measure the excellence of modern poetry by its brevity.

Observations, &c. By E. W. Thomas Hurst, St. Paul's Churchyard.

This little literary venture is freighted with maxims, aphorisms, and wise saws; for every occasion, and for no occasion at all. They are manufactured in a very curious manner. Sometimes the sententious author takes an old Joe, gives him a moral twist, and out drops an oracular, thus,—"In religious matters, twenty *grains* of pride are sufficient to make one *scruple*." The italics are the *talented* author's. Sometimes he is mysteriously wise, thus,—"We all try to do that for which we are not fitted—as the blind man's employment is to sort colours." Sometimes, by an open theft, thus,—"The braggart is surely innocent; he swears by nothing, swearing only by his honour;" but more generally by a bad pun, as "Eve got her *dessert after dinner*." Many of the sentences are in complete contradiction to each other, but we have neither the space nor the inclination to range them in juxtaposition. We have no doubt but that the author is capable of conceiving some good thoughts, but he has reserved them for a second volume.

Valpy's History of England, by Hume and Smollett. With a Continuation, by the Rev. T. Hughes, B.D. Valpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

This work has now progressed to the twelfth volume, and brings down our national history to the year 1758. This portion is written by Smollett, and, though not comparable in style to Hume, is a very impartial relator of facts. All this is rather favourable to his intended successor, Mr. Hughes. The step is lowered for him, and the effort will not be so great, nor the stride so vast, as if he attempted, all at once, to place himself side by side with Hume. We feel a little anxiety, and a great deal of curiosity, as to the manner in which he will acquit himself, in the self-imposed task of the principal English historian. If we think that he shall have failed, we shall candidly tell him so; for it is undoubtedly a public concern, that the chief classical history of our empire should be worthily continued; or the continuation at once repudiated, if inefficient either in talent, impartiality, or knowledge.

A Letter to Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq., M. P., on the Present Crisis, in Answer to his Letter to a late Cabinet Minister. By Alfred Caswall. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly.

This is another well-written reply to the *clinquant* note of alarm that Mr. Bulwer so theatrically sounded. The Crisis! The Crisis! The Crisis! We are sick of the crisis. Indeed, the popular fever seems to be just over, the *crisis* is past; the delirium has subsided, and his majesty's lieges have just returned to their senses, notwithstanding the gong-like music of the novelist's pamphlet. The elections, notwithstanding that Mr. Caswall is eloquent, and the author of "What have the Whigs done?" powerful and convincing, are the best answers to Mr. Bulwer's rhetorical periods, and insinuated sedition. However, Mr. Caswall has written well, thinks rightly, and has expressed himself honestly, and deserves the thanks of the loyal and well disposed.

Lives of Illustrious and distinguished Scotsmen, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, arranged in Alphabetical Order, and forming a complete Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By ROBERT CHAMBERS. Vol. IV.

This truly national and well-written work is now brought to its completion, in this volume, with a supplement, at its termination. We have before recorded our satisfaction of the manner in which it is conducted, and the same excellence that marked its progress, has accompanied it to its termination. This concluding volume is of the highest interest, as it contains biographies, among others, of Sir Walter Scott, Smollett, and Robertson. The land of the heather has been abundantly prolific in great names. In taking leave of this deserving publication, we cannot do otherwise than express our wishes that there may be shortly a call for a second edition, as works of this sort, when so well edited, and completed, are not only just tributes to the memories of the great and the good among men; but also a stirring incitement to the young of all classes to endeavour to be both great and good.

Appendix to the Black Book. By the Original Editor. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

The most filthy and disgusting materials are often those that will make a good flame, and this compilation is a firebrand made up of similar combustibles. Did we not know that it would burn itself out innoxiously, though, perhaps, very offensively, we should, probably, treat it with that consideration that is due to a great evil. But the common sense of England secures us from any alarm. We advise every well-disposed Englishman not to read it—for there is no use in a self-infliction of a mortal disgust. Though we consider the publication not only seditious but treasonable, yet we are very far from wishing it to be visited by a legal prosecution. We consider the regions of liberty to be somewhat like a cleanly, healthful, and well-drained city; but this health and cleanliness cannot be achieved or maintained, without certain disagreeable and concealed conduits. Such publications as the *Black Book*, and its *black Appendices*, are the political common sewers. It is enough for all honest and cleanly men to know that they exist, but who but a fool, a madman, or a destructive, would go and soil himself by exploring them?

Scottish Songs. By ALEXANDER HUME. C. Fox, 67, Paternoster Row.

We like these songs exceedingly,—we are not, however, going to fall into the obvious common-place of comparing them with Burns's. We only know that it is a most difficult thing to write a good song, and that it is not the critics of the day, or even the fiat of a country's literary men, that can give a song popularity. We will, therefore, hazard no prophecy upon these becoming generally liked, but we do not run much risk in affirming that they deserve such a success. There is about them simplicity, archness, and pathos, according to the distinct character of each song. We find that they are all written to well-known airs, and, therefore, there is music ready for all those who admire the sentiment of the verses.

Flora's Offering to the Young. By the Author of "Heath Blossoms," &c. Second Edition. N. Hailes, 168, Piccadilly.

This pleasing little work is a sort of miniature Annual in its neat and gilded getting up, and its contents answer excellently to the beauty of the outside. It consists of appropriate verses on the most well-known flowers, embracing both the cultured ornaments of the garden, and the wild beauties of the hedge, the forest, and the field. Both for its moral and its imagination the poetry deserves much praise. A more engaging present for youth, particularly to those of the gentler sex, cannot well be imagined.

The Sacred Classics; or, Cabinet History of Divinity. Edited by the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D., and the Rev. H. Stebbing, M.A. John Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

We have only to announce that this volume, the thirteenth of this publication, contains the second volume of Dr. Cave's Primitive Christianity. We have before spoken upon the admirable tendency of this selection in noticing the first volume in our last number. Our expressed wish that these classics may obtain the widest circulation, are, we have been given to understand, upon good authority, realized, at which we unfeignedly rejoice. The established church ought to take the publication under its immediate patronage, for it is really an intellectual shield cast before her repellants of the many shafts of "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," that are so profusely levelled against her.

Fleurs de Poésie Moderne, tirées des Œuvres de A. de Lamartine, Victor Hugo, De Béranger, C. Delavigne. Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

We rejoice to see these exotics amongst us. The names that head these bouquets, are a sufficient warrant for their excellence. Béranger's songs will be read with peculiar delight—he is unquestionably the best lyric that France possesses—perhaps that she ever possessed. The nerve and fire of Victor Hugo's poems will also be duly appreciated in England. This selection has our most sincere recommendation. We may also state, *en passant*, that the work is bound and got up with that view to the decorative that characterizes our annuals. It is a book for a lady's boudoir, as well as a gentleman's study.

A Specimen of a New Translation of the Lusiad of Camoens. By Henry Christmas, of St. John's, Cambridge. Fraser, Regent Street.

All that we have to remark upon this specimen is, that it warrants the author in proceeding to a completion. The task is difficult; but considering the defects of the most popular translation, Mickle's, we think that the attempt is called for. We wish success to any one who will undertake the arduous enterprise.

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The French Reader's Guide, or Miscellaneous Selections of Prose and Verse, from the best French Authors of the two last Centuries, with Explanatory Notes, &c. By M. de la CLAVERIE, Member of, &c. &c. &c. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; William Grapel, Liverpool.

There is more praise due to a judicious selection, like the one before us, than might generally be supposed, at the first impression. Many are too redundant, some too meagre, others are filled with pieces too abstruse, or sullied with extracts not orthodox in religion, or too loose in moral tendencies. None of these reproaches can be fixed upon M. de la Claverie. We think that he has just hit the happy medium as to the volume of a book that is generally designated as a reader, and nothing could be more unexceptionable than the contents. Schools may receive this publication with profit; and families, even the most serious, may make use of it without fear. Indeed, even to those who have a tolerable acquaintance with French literature, this work cannot but be acceptable, as it will afford them good specimens of the various styles of the different authors of that nation.

The Ethical Magazine. Nos. VII. and VIII. Groombridge, London.

Among the contributors to the above Magazine, are several of our first-rate literary characters. The author of "The Lollards" has breathed an air of romance over a visit to the general cemetery—the author of "Tales of a Physician" has some sweet and plaintive verses—the author of the "Last of the Plantagenets" embodies some pretty thoughts in his "Sonnet on the Ladye Chapel"—Mr. Challis makes us smile at the drollery of "My First Song," while Mr. Francis sheds a light and pleasant humour over the whole, in his "Rambling Thoughts on making Love," and "The Parenthesis." Again do we wish success to the "Ethical Magazine," for again does it deserve it.

A Calm Consideration of the Present State of Public Affairs, addressed to the Loyal and Unprejudiced of all Classes; with Remarks on Mr. Bulwer's Pamphlet. By a LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE. W. Pickering, Chancery Lane.

This is a spirited, eloquent, and argumentative pamphlet. It was written morally to influence, in a right direction, the recent elections. We have received it only when almost all of them have terminated. However, it contains pertinent matter for all seasons, and is deserving of attention.

The Resources and Statistics of Nations, exhibiting the Geographical Position, the Natural Resources, the Area, and the Population, &c. &c., of all Countries. By JOHN M'GREGOR, ESQ.. F. R. S., of London and Paris, Member, &c. Bailey and Co., 83, Cornhill.

When every man, just now, is, by necessity or inclination, a politician, and a little of the political economist, a work of this description cannot but be acceptable to the public. The first part only is before us, and it gives good augury of the merits of the proposed work. The spirit of the book is essentially tabular, and, therefore, we like it the better. Here are the simple facts, the reader may draw his own conclusion.

A New Guide to Spanish and English Conversation, consisting not only of Modern Idioms, Phrases, and Proverbs, but also of familiar English and Spanish Dialogues; preceded by a Copious Vocabulary, &c. By JOHN ROWBOTHAM, F. R. A. S. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

A well-arranged and well-digested little book; indeed, we can hardly conceive any manual more useful to the learner, be he either English or Spanish. We call the attention of all students, who are but commencing the language, to this short and portable little work; if they do not attend to us, it is not our fault, the injury be on their own heads, "No hay peor sordo, que el que no quiere oir," says the proverb, but much is lost by this wilful deafness.

The Architectural Director, being an approved Guide to Builders, Students, &c., in the Study and Execution of Architecture, &c., containing Comprehensive Tables, &c. &c. &c., with a Glossary of Architecture. Second Edition. By JOHN BILLINGTON, Architect. John Bennett, 4, Three Tun Passage, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

We have repeatedly had occasion to notice the very able manner in which this useful publication has been carried on. This, the Eleventh Number, is inferior to none of the preceding ones. There is, perhaps, no other practical work, that has, for the number of its pages, made so much science familiar.

Facts and Fictions; or, Gleanings of a Tourist; a Series of Tales. By the Author of "Rostang," &c. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

These facts and fictions form a very pleasant series. They are written in an easy, gentlemanly style; and by one, who, it is evident, has seen as much of the living, as he appears to be acquainted with the dead world. These tales certainly do not display an overwhelming mass of power, or too great an exuberance of wit, yet they are equal, amusing, and choose rather to insinuate themselves into our approbation, than command our admiration. We think that "Hartland" is the best attempt amongst these essays. Those who wish to spend a pleasant, and not a wholly unprofitable hour, would do well to peruse this little volume.

The Saxon's Daughter, a Tale of the Crusades; in Six Cantos. By NICHOLAS MITCHEL, ESQ., Author of the "Essay on Woman," &c. &c. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

This is a pleasing poem, of high, and equally sustained merit. The polish of the verses, and they are highly polished, does not deprive the narrative of healthy vigour, whilst the embellishments of poetry sit gracefully upon the form of chivalry. We cannot tell what reception this production may find amidst the present politically excited public, but we know that it deserves a very flattering one, and we particularly recommend its gentle numbers, and impassioned, yet high-toned sentiments to the fair sex.

The Free Masons. By JOHN REID. John Reid and Co., Glasgow; William Tait, Edinburgh; and Whittaker, Treacher, and Co., Ave Maria Lane, London.

This attack upon the brotherhood forms the Eighth Number of Illustrations of *Social Depravity*. Truly, they have now got into very goodly company. Our notice of this part shall be as brief as Whig popularity, after their loss of office. Mr. Reid has made out a strong *ex parte* case of suspicion against them. Justice to all parties calls upon him imperatively to go on—and on, we are sure, John Reid will go.

Le Chaméléon, Journal non Politique, Compilé à Paris. Par A. P. Barbieux, Ancien Professeur au Collége de Cantorbéry, &c. &c. Paris, Jules Didot L'Ainé, Boulevard d'Enfer, No. 4.; Hooper, 13, Pall Mall East.

We have received the first volume of this French work, and a very handsome volume it makes. To those who are sufficiently master of the language to read it fluently, we do not hesitate to say, that it is the most amusing twopenny weekly periodical extant, for it contains, not only the *élite* of all the English cotemporary literature, but that of the French also. The translations from the English do every justice to their originals. Many very curious tales and facts will be found in this publication.

Thomas's Library Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography. Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Court.

We have received the first number of this projected continuation, and find it accurately and clearly engraved, and well adapted to the handling and inspection of youth, either in schools or private families. It is remarkably cheap, seeing that there are six elaborately finished maps for one shilling. Pupils can afford to spoil as well as to study them, at the low rate of twopence a piece.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Village Churchyard, and other Poems. By Lady E. S. Wortley. post 8vo. 8*s*. 6*d*.

The History of Greece. By Thomas Keightley. 12mo. 6*s*. 6*d*.

Exposition of the Nature, Treatment, and Prevention of Continued Fever. By H. M'Carmac, M.D. 8vo. 6*s*.

Monsieur Martin's Treatise on the French Verbs. Third Edition, 8vo. 6*s*.

The Practice in the Liverpool Ophthalmic Infirmary for 1834. By Hugh Neill. 8vo. 3*s*.

Zella, and other Poems. By S. R. Garrett, Esq. fcp. 8vo. 5*s*.

Tables and Diagrams, Illustrative of Chemistry and Pharmacy. By John Murray, M.D. 8vo. 3*s*.

Oswald's Etymological Manual. Fourth Edition, 18mo. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Chronological and Geographical Chart of the Gospel Narrative, with a Key. By R. Munpriss. 21*s*. on roller; 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. cloth case.

Russell's Ancient Atlas. roy. 8vo. 10*s*. plain; 12*s*. col. hf.-bd.

Russell's Ancient and Modern Atlas. 4to. col. 24*s*. hf.-bd.

Collection of all the Statutes in force respecting the Relief and Regulation of the Poor, with Notes. By J. T. Pratt. 8vo. 21*s*.

The Gums, their Structure, Growth, Connexions, Diseases, and Sympathies. By G. Waite. 12mo. 6*s*.
Alan Gilbert's last Birthday. 18mo. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Principles and Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy. By J. Hope, M.D., coloured Lithographic Drawings. roy. 8vo. 5*l*. 5*s*.
The Casket of Knowledge, (Phrenology, 40 Cards complete in case). 5*s*. 6*d*.
Daring's Horace, with English Notes. By Prof. Anthon. 12mo. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Penruddock, a Tale. By the Author of "Waltzburgh," 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.
Campaigns of the 28th Regiment since their Return from Egypt, in 1802. By Lt.-Col. C. Cadell. post 8vo. 9*s*.
Philosophy of Health. By Southwold Smith, M.D. In 2 vols., Vol. I. 12mo. 7*s*.
Arithmetic for Young Children. 18mo. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Four Sermons on the Spirit of Holiness. By J. H. Evans. 12mo. 4*s*.
Influence of Democracy on Society. By an American. post 8vo. 5*s*. 6*d*.
Rowbotham's Pocket Dictionary of the French Language. 32mo. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Partington's British Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences, Vol. II. roy. 8vo. 15*s*.
The Book of Revelation, with Notes. By the Rev. Isaac Ashe, A.B. 12mo 5*s*.
Family Prayers. By the Author of "Explanatory and Practical Comments on the New Testament." 12mo. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Villeroi; or, Religion founded on Principle not on Excitement. 12mo. 5*s*.
John Goodwin's Exposition of the Ninth Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, with Preface. By Thomas Jackson. 8vo. 8*s*.
The Art of Book-binding in all its Branches. By J. A. Arnot. With Nine Engravings, 18mo. 6*s*.
The Church at Philippi; or, the Doctrines and Conduct of the early Christians Illustrated. 12mo. 5*s*.
Maund's Botanic Gardon, Vol. V. bds., large, 37*s*.; small, 25*s*. Part X. bds. large, 19*s*.; small, 13*s*. No. 121, combining a Floral Register; large, 1*s*. 6*d*.; small, 1*s*.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Sir Grenville Temple has nearly completed the printing of his Travels, entitled "Excursions in the Mediterranean," &c.; extracts from which afforded such gratification at the late sittings of the Geographical Society. Sir Grenville appears to have explored, with peculiar care, the scites of ancient cities, especially Carthage, and has preserved beautiful drawings, as well as copies of inscriptions, from a variety of extremely interesting remains, several of which are destined to enrich the present work.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton is, we hear, engaged in the production of a Novel. From the high talents of this accomplished Lady, the announcement of the fact will be sufficient to excite the expectations of her numerous friends and the public. The scenes are said to be from fashionable life, and the title, "The Wife and Woman's Reward."

The Countess of Blessington's New Novel, "The Two Friends," is now completed, and intended for publication in the coming week.

The talented author of "The Collegians" has, we have the pleasure to state, at length resumed his pen, and transmitted to the press a new Work, entitled "Tales of my Neighbourhood."

The author of the "Tales of the Moors," has just ready for publication, a series of Tales, entitled "Selwyn in Search of a Daughter, and other Pieces," several of which have been very much admired in the pages of Blackwood.

Miss Pardoe's New Work, "The Mardens and the Daventrys," is to appear on the 4th instant. These Tales are said to be of a striking and highly interesting character.

Mr. Thomas Roscoe, Editor of the "Landscape Annual," is preparing for publication, an Excursion in North Wales, which will be embellished with numerous highly-finished plates, from drawings made expressly for the work, by Cattermole, Cox, Creswick, and Walker, of Derby.

Second Edition of Mr. Inglis's Work on the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, &c. In 1 vol. post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12*s*.

A Universal Gazetteer; or, Geographical Dictionary of the World. Founded on the Works of Brooks and Walker, with the addition of several thousand names not to be found in any other work, the Latitude and Longitude throughout, and the relative Distances, being most carefully examined. With Nine Engravings. By George Landmann, Esq. C. E., late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers. 8vo.

A New Work, by the Author of "Sayings and Doings," "Love and Pride," &c.

The Rustic Muse. Poems. By John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant. Foolscap 8vo.

Pantika; or, Traditions of the most Ancient Times. By William Howitt. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

The Belgic Revolution. By the Author of "Herbert Milton." In 2 vols. post 8vo.

The History and Description of Fossil Fuel, the Collieries and Coal Trade of Great Britain. 8vo.

A List of nearly Two Thousand Microscopic Objects, with Remarks, and the Names of all Animals and Plants, in which the circulation has been seen under the Microscope; forming a Guide to the selection of subjects of Natural History, Botany, &c.; and also for labelling them. By Andrew Pritchard, author of "The Natural History of Animalcules," "Microscopic Cabinet," &c.

The Exile of Erin; or, the Sorrows of a Bashful Irishman; a satirical Novel. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Stonhouse's Sick Man's Friend. New Edition. 12mo. 5*s*.

German and English Dialogues, with grammatical Notes; to which are added, the Routes most frequented; Notices of the principal Cities in Germany and Switzerland; Tables of the difference of Miles, Value of Coins, the Regulations of the Schnell-post, &c. By John Bramsen, Professor of the German Language.

A New Edition of the Essays of Elia.

Colman's Normandy, Picardy, &c. &c. containing Views of the most picturesque Cathedrals, Churches, and other objects in Northern France.

Five Hundred Questions in Geography; being a Series of First Exercises in that important Branch of Education.

A Manual of Universal History and Chronology; for the Use of Schools. By H. H. Wilson, M.A., Modern Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford. 12mo.

The History of the Overthrow of the Roman Empire, and the Formation of the principal European States. By W. C. Taylor, B.A. T.C.D. 12mo.

The Natural and Civil History of Algiers. By B. P. Lord, M.B. M.R.C.S. of the Bombay Medical Establishment. 2 vols.

The Naval Sketch-Book, Second Series. A new Edition, with Embellishments. 2 vols. post 8vo.

A Practical Compendium of the Diseases of the Skin. By J. Green, M.D. 8vo.

A Classified Index to Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. By E. Griffith, F.A.S.

A Key to Reynard's Genealogical Chart of the Kings and Queens of England. A new Edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections, being brought down to the present Time. 18mo.

Beasley's Dictation Exercises. A new Edition, improved and corrected.

The Epistolary Guide, or New Letter Writer. By J. H. Brady. 12mo.

A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation, and the Duties of Parish Officers. By J. H. Brady. Revised by James N. Mahon, Barrister-at-Law. A new Edition, comprising all the Alterations produced by the New Poor Law Act, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Parish Officer's Legal Adviser; or, an Authentic Guide to Churchwardens, Overseers, and other Parochial Authorities. By J. H. Brady. Revised by J. N. Mahon, Barrister-at-Law. A new Edition, amended according to the latest Alteration of the Law. 12mo.

An Historical Epitome of the Old and New Testaments, and Part of the Apocrypha; in which the Events are arranged in Chronological Order. By a Member of the Church of England. A new Edition, corrected and amended. With a variety of Engravings. 12mo.

Chemical Attraction; an Essay, in Five Chapters. I. The Laws of Combination.—II. The Electro-Chemical Theory.—III. The Atomic Theory of Dr. Dalton.—

IV. The Theory of M. Gay Lussac.—V. The Agents opposing Chemical Attraction. With an historical Introduction, and several illustrative Tables. By Gilbert Langdon Hume, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the Month of March will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo., a Treatise of the Diseases of the Eye, with Remarks on its Anatomy and Physiology; founded on the Essay to which the Jacksonian Prize for the year 1831 was adjudged; and comprising the substance of the Lectures delivered at the Birmingham Eye Infirmary, during the years 1832, 1833, and 1834. By Richard Middleton, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

NEW MUSIC.

Three Songs. Words by MRS. HEMANS, JOHN FRANCIS, and G. H. TOULMIN. Falkner.

Mr. Crouch has been very successful in the music to these words. "The Song of Victory" of Mrs. Hemans is composed with great spirit; and the "Serenade," by Mr. Francis, will be a general favourite in the drawing-room; while the "Sea Song" of Mr. Toulmin displays much energy and feeling.

FINE ARTS.

Bertram. Engraved on copper, by W. O. GILLER, *from a Sketch in clay, by* J. B. LEYLAND.

Mr. Leyland's representation of "Bertram," which pourtrays him listening to the prior reading, is in the very spirit of Maturin; there is no great room for anything striking, and yet the effect of the three figures is good, from the quiet of each of their countenances, which breathes a softness over the whole, making the engraving win its way from the gentleness of its character. We wish Mr. Leyland every success, and doubt not he will find it, if he produces many such works as the one before us.

Mr. Moon has just published "Promise," a picture of two sisters in all the pride of girlhood's loveliness: it is a perfect gem—the engraving is soft and "beautiful beyond all beauty." He also has in preparation a view of "Venice," by Prout, as a companion to "Byron's Dream;" but the gem of the season is expected to be "The Crucifixion," by Martin, which contains a representation of the city of Jerusalem, taken from Josephus and other accredited authorities.

Leaves from the Memorandum Book of Alfred Crowquill. Dedicated by Permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria. Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

These leaves are of the usual pitch of drollery; the nautical leaf is better in the graphic than in the letter-press department. However, as Alfred flies at every thing, we must not be surprised if all his flights are not equally elevated. The worshipful company of physiognomies, congregated under the title of "travelling companions," are really a droll set, and quite as natural as droll. We have met most of the originals in our journey through life. The leaf of edibles we must call a dainty bit, and certainly well concocted by the provider. To the leaf of cords we can accord a string of commendations, every line of which they would deserve; but we must tie them all up in a bundle, by saying shortly that they are all good. These leaves are amusing to turn over, and we hope that Alfred Crowquill will afford us, very shortly, the opportunity of turning over a new leaf.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The agitation of the political has not extended to the commercial interests. There have been, during the last month, some instances of overtrading in the northern districts, that have affected prices in a temporary manner, and also some acts of speculation a little too sanguine, particularly in the article of wool. The agricultural departments seem to labour under the greatest distress, and we trust that this distress will excite the serious consideration of the present ministry, and be energetically pressed upon the notice of the present parliament. It appears, also, that the shipping interests are not in that flourishing state, either that commerce, or that the interests of a nation that depends upon its naval superiority, could wish. We much fear that the reciprocity system has not been met with that good faith and liberality by foreign nations, in which we have propounded it to them. The threatened rupture between America and France, provided that we can overcome our national pugnacity so far as to avoid meddling with either party, would not fail, if that rupture proceeded to actual warfare, to benefit our marine, and throw much of the carrying trade of both the belligerent nations into our hands. We speak here only as political economists, not as philanthropists. These fears of a maritime war have already affcted the rates of insurance on American and French vessels at Lloyd's. Altogether, we see nothing desponding, though little that is exhilarating, in the mercantile state of the country. We want repose, a cessation of the experiments of theorists upon our trade, and a rigid attention to economy, all of which we confidently hope for at the hands of the present administration.

The following is the latest account of the state of the Money Market.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Tuesday, 27th of January.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 224.—India Stock, 259.—Consols, 91 quarter.—Consols for Account, 91 three-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 100.—India Bonds, 21s. p.—Exchequer Bills, 42s.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Brazilian Five Per Cent. 99 three-quarters.—Columbian Six Per Cent, 1834, 32 three-quarters.—Dutch Two and a Half Per Cent, 54 quarter.—Mexican Six Per Cent, 41 quarter.—Spanish, (1822), 54 seven-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican, 7l., 8l.—United Mexican, 4l., 4l. 10s.—Brazilian Imperial, 36l. 10s. 37l. 10s.

Money Market Report.—Jan. 24.—The misunderstanding between France and the United States, considerable as was the apprehension it excited in the minds of the monied classes both in London and Paris, has now so entirely lost its influence, that while the English funds have realized, upon an average, at least ½ per Cent. more, the French even have re-established themselves at or about the rates quoted for them prior to the receipt of General Jackson's Message to Congress. The Three per Cent. Rentes were done at the Bourse on Wednesday and Thursday (the 20th and 21st) at 77f. 10c., the Fives at 107f. 35c.; and in the Market here Consols have to-day left off at 91¼ for Money, and owing to the continued suspension of speculative business, at the same for the Account also, or ⅛ per Cent. better than yesterday. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced have again closed at 99¾, the new Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities at 99, and the Long Annuities at 17¼, while the Three per Cent. Reduced have further advanced to 91⅞. Exchequer Bills are still reported at 42s. to 43s., and India Bonds at 20s. to 22s. premium.

Bank Stock has relapsed to its reduced quotation of 222½ for Money. India ditto continues to be depressed at that of 257, as well for Money as for the Account.

The transactions of the Foreign Market have not to-day, the 24th, possessed any novelty worthy of particular notice, the various securities appertaining to that department having, with one or two exceptions, opened and again closed at their yesterday's prices. The Cortes Bonds were resumed at 54¾, or ¼ per cent. lower, but they eventually rallied to 55. The Three per Cent. Spanish have been too long hawked about in Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and elsewhere on the Continent, to become popular in this country, and accordingly they are again without a quotation. Had they met with a better reception in the first instance we should, no doubt, have been visited before this with the Guebbard and Perpetuelles also. The scrip of the new Stock opened, as it had closed, at ⅞, and after much minute fluctuation, again left off at its extreme price for the day of 1¼ premium. Portuguese Stock is still ¼ per cent. higher than yesterday, the Fives having advanced to 90¼, and the Sixes to 98¾. Brazilian has further advanced to 82¾, Chilian to 37¼, Colombian to 33. The Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Dutch are at 54¾, and the Fives at 100⅞, for money; Russian at 109. The French Threes have again been done, as in the beginning of the week, at 77f., and an exchange of 25f. 40c.

In Shares, Redmoor and Union gold are still receding a little. The former have to-day been at 4*l.* 15*s.*, the latter at 14*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* Anglo-Mexican have commanded 9*l.*, Cata Aranca 5*l.*, British Iron 31*l.*, Real del Monte 31*l.* 5*s.* to 32*l.*, United Mexican 4*l.* 15*s.*, and London and Greenwich Railway 14*l.* 10*s.* per share.

Intelligence of the failure of a St. Petersburgh house has been received within the last day or two, but although it is for a very large amount, as much it is said as 200,000*l.* sterling, the effect of it will not, it is hoped, be *very severely felt in London*. The Dublin firm of Gibbons and Williams was announced on Friday last to have suspended payment, the liabilities of which are estimated in round numbers at 60,000*l.* to 65,000*l.*, and the assets at 35,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*

BANKRUPTS.

FROM DECEMBER 23, 1834, TO JANUARY 23, 1835, INCLUSIVE.

Dec. 23.—R. Morrison, Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, carpenter.—R. Elford, jun. Twickenham Common, veterinary surgeon.—R. Fraser, Brompton, wine merchant.—T. Driver, Pemell's Terrace, Peckham, merchant. E. G. Wood, Liverpool, brewer.—W. Chapman, Allensmore, Herefordshire, timber merchant.—T. Pyke, Liverpool, corn merchant.—J. Baxter, Longham, Norfolk, builder.—W. Kadwell, Weston, Somersetshire, victualler.

Dec. 26.—A. Emersen, Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon Street, lead merchant.—T. T. Dunn, Cain's Cross, Gloucestershire, wool merchant.—J. Wrigglesworth, Liverpool, grocer.—J. Goodacre, Silkstone, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer.—J. Robinson, Whitehaven, bookseller.—W. Emberlin, Deddington, Oxfordshire, paper maker.—W. Shepherd, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant.—B. Heighington, Darlington, Durham, wine merchant.—J. Race, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, grocer.—B. Ezekiel, Tiverton, Devonshire, draper.

Dec. 30.—H. H. Newington, High Street, Southwark, chinaman.—J. Gilbert, sen., Woburn, innkeeper.—C. Clark, Stowey, Somersetshire, chemist.—J. Parkins, King William Street, London Bridge, tailor.—R. Yates, Manchester, innkeeper.—R. Winterbottom, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—W. C. Winterbottom, and W. Dickson, Oldham, fustian manufacturers.—J. Vollans, sen., D. Vollans, jun., Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturers.—W. Ellis, Portsea, timber merchant.—G. Boyce, Tiverton, bookseller.

Jan. 2.—S. Ashby, Upper Thames Street, flour dealer.—J. Windross, Bishopsgate Street Without, linendraper.—H. J. A. G. Richardson, Upper Norton Street, Portland Place, commission agent.—P. D. L. Hildesheimer, New Road, Woolwich, grocer.—I. Solomon, and B. Aaron, Bristol, woollen drapers.—P. Blight, Philiack, Cornwall, grocer.

Jan. 6.—S. Speight, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, chemist.—F. Green, Clifford Street, Bond Street, auctioneer.—L. Flersheim, Birmingham, merchant.—H. Owen, Liverpool, miller.—W. Greenwood, Sutton-upon-Trent, coal dealer.

Jan. 11.—S. Hales, Newgate Street, butcher.—W. C. Newport, Bognor, Sussex, scrivener.—J. Hayward, Tottenham Court Road, butcher.—W. Brown, High Street, Camberwell, carpenter.—G. Davies, Lisson Grove, St. Marylebone, ironmonger.—T. Holbrook, Calthorpe Arms, Gray's Inn Road, victualler.—B. Shadgett, Loose, Kent, carpenter.—W. Robinson, Manchester, coach proprietor.—W. Holdsworth, Sheffield, spoon manufacturer.—T. Bassford, Bilston, Staffordshire, bookseller.—J. Marsh, Hepworth, Yorkshire, clothier.

Jan. 13.—T. Matthew, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, coach maker.—J. Sadd, Jewry Street, Aldgate, victualler.—W. Rotherham, Shoreditch, draper.—J. Simpson and J. Windross, Bishopsgate Street, linen drapers.—N. Coplin and T. Wood, King Street, woollen agents.—J. Philpott, Bell Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, innkeeper.—J. Buxton, Barnard

Castle, Durham, woolstapler.—C. C. Berry, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Strachan, Bristol, tailor.—J. Langley, Bristol, wine merchant.—J. Glover, Walsall, ironfounder.—J. Cowan, Gosport, slater.—W. D. Price, Chepstow, innkeeper.

Jan 16.—G. Joshua, Brownlow Street, Drury Lane, currier.—W. Inglis, Hounsditch, currier.—B. Norris, Oxford Street, chemist.—G. Bagley, and J. Evans, Lad Lane, warehousemen.—W. Richardson, Godstone, Surrey, innkeeper.—W. Stivenson, Prince's Street, Westminster, dealer in mahogany.—J. Nevatt, Petworth, Sussex, tailor.—W. Raymond, Streatham Place, Brixton Hill, shipowner.—J. Wigan, Pine Apple Place, Kilburn Priory, Edgeware Road, music seller.—F. Moore, jun. Westmoreland Place, Walworth Common, vinegar merchant.—J. Carnley, Kingston-upon-Hull, upholsterer.—J. M. Nuneaton, Warwickshire, grocer.

Jan. 20.—T. and W. Layfield, Silver Street, St. James's, tailors.—J. Harvey, Dartford, timber merchant.—T. Jones, Liverpool, broker.—I. Miller, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Garside, Portwood, Cheshire, machine maker.—J. Edwards, Llanelly, draper.—E. Brown and J. and T. Davy, Cullompton, Devonshire, woollen manufacturers.

Jan. 23.—T. W. Sharland, Lime Street, tea broker.—A. L. Wigan, Brighton, surgeon.—H. G. Walker, Spital Square, coach maker.—S. Fitch, Hackney, victualler.—G. Miles, Gloucestershire, clothier.—J. T. Reeve, Whitechapel, licensed victualler.—W. Key, London Wall, cheesemonger.—G. Gidley, Cheapside, button manufacturer.—N. J. Lyons, South Lambeth, master mariner.—D. James, Dartford, banker.—E. Johnson, Dover Street, Piccadilly, and Charlotte Street, Edinburgh.—J. Wakefield, Worcestershire, machine maker.—H. W. King, Bristol, attorney-at-law.—J. B. Billam, Wakefield, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—A. Harvey, Penzance, Cornwall, watch maker.—J. Perry and J. Rayment, Manchester, paper dealers.—J. Park, Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturer.—M. Scholey, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper.

NEW PATENTS.

F. A. Bernhardt, of Upper Montague Street, Montague Square, Architect, for certain improvements in warming and airing buildings. December 4th, 6 months.

W. A. Noble, of Cross Street, Cherry Garden Street, Bermondsey, Surrey, Engineer, for certain improvements in applying the steam to the common and other engines. December 4th, 6 months.

J. Hudson, of Gale, near Rochdale, Lancaster, Calico Printer, for certain machinery and apparatus applicable in block printing, on silk, woollen, cotton, and other fabrics, and on paper. December 4th, 6 months.

W. Ranger, of Great Deans Yard, Westminster, Middlesex, Builder, for certain improved modes of preparing and combining various materials, whereby the moulding or forming blocks, casts, walls, or other aggregates in those said materials, may be considerably expedited, being improvements upon a patent granted to him for Ranger's artificial stone. December 4th, 6 months.

J. West, of Crayford, Kent, Blacksmith, for an improvement on forges. December 9th, 6 months.

E. Massey, senior, of King Street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, Watch Maker, for certain improvements in the apparatus used for measuring the progress of vessels through the water, and for taking soundings at sea. December 9th, 6 months.

R. Rettfort, of the Tavistock Hotel, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, Middlesex, Gentleman, for a certain newly invented machine or apparatus, called a Physiognotype, by means of which a perfect fac simile of the human countenance can be immediately produced, or the exact copy of a bust or sculptured figure, or of a living or other subject taken. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. December 18th, 6 months.

J. Hansom, of Hinchley, Leicester, Architect, for an improved vehicle for the conveyance of various kinds of loads on common and other roads. December 23rd, 6 months.

J. Ferguson, of Carlisle, Manufacturer, for a certain combination of processes, whereby a new kind of dress or finish is given to certain goods. December 23rd, 6 months.

E. Galloway, of Westmoreland Place, City Road, Middlesex, Engineer, for certain improvements in steam-engines, which improvements are applicable to other purposes. December 23rd, 6 months.

H. Stothert, of the City of Bath, Founder, for certain inprovements in ships' hearths or cabouses. December 23rd, 6 months.

J. Smith, of Bradford, York, Machine Maker, for a certain improvement on chisels or instruments for cutting or dressing stone and certain other substances. December 23rd, 2 months.

R. Beart, of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Miller, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for making bricks. December 23rd, 6 months.

W. Crofts, of New Radford, Nottingham, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in certain machinery for making figured or ornamented bobbin net, or what is commonly called ornamented bobbin net lace. December 23rd, 6 months.

R. Simister, of Manchester, Ironmonger, for an improvement in the manufacture of such pens as are usually made of steel or other elastic metal. December 23rd, 6 months.

P. Fairbairn, of Leeds, York, Mechanist, for an improved method of preparing, slivering, or roving hemp, flax, and other fibrous substances for spinning. December 23rd, 6 months.

J. Browne, of Bridgewater, Somerset, Merchant, for an improved instrument or apparatus for ascertaining levels. December 23rd, 6 months.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37′ 32″ N. Longitude 3′ 51″ West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by an horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1834.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
Dec.					
23	30-43	30,34-30,29	N.W.		Cloudy, except the evening.
24	22-39	30,26-30,29	N.		Cloudy.
25	29-43	30,32-30,34	N. b. E.		Cloudy, except the evening.
26	33-42	30,39-30,41	N.E.		Cloudy, except the evening.
27	36-43	30,45-30,46	E. & S.E.		Cloudy, and very foggy.
28	30 44	30,47-30,49	S.E.		Generally clear.
29	25-44	30,47-30,35	S.		Cloudy, rain in the evening.
30	40-50	30,24-30,12	S.W.	,125	Cloudy, rain at times.
31	40-55	30,06-30,01	S.W. & W.	,05	General cloud.
1835.					
Jan.					
1	38-51	30,04-30,20	W.	,225	General cloud.
2	35-46	30,37-30,49	N.W.		Cloudy, sunshine frequent.
3	30-43	30,60-30,63	N.		Cloudy, except the evening.
4	24-38	30,62-30,57	N.E.		Generally clear.
5	23-39	30,48-30,44	N. b. E.		Generally clear.
6	24-37	30,37-30,30	N.E. & N.		Generally clear.
7	16-34	30,25-30,23	N. b. E.		Very foggy.
8	24-38	30,09-29,90	S.W.		Cloudy; frequent intervals of sunshine.
9	29-49	29,80-29,69	W. b. S.		General cloud; rain in the evening.
10	38-52	29,54-29,51	W.	,25	General Cloud.
11	40-54	29,49-29,48	S.W.		General cloud, rain frequent during the A.M.
12	41-51	29,49-29,58	W. b. S.	,125	Cloudy, sunshine at times.
13	42-53	29,69-29,55	S. & W.		General cloud.
14	38-52	29,46-29,43	S.E.		General cloud.
15	40-53	29,49-29,64	W. b. S.		General cloud, except the evening.
16	42-55	29,65-29,53	S. b. W.		General cloud, rain at times.
17	27-43	29,50-29,56	N.W. & W.	,3	Cloudy in the morning, otherwise generally clear.
18	25-41	29,46-29,29	W.		Cloudy.
19	33-43	29,09-29,19	N.W.		Rain in the morning; snow in the evening.
20	26-36	29,46-29,64	N.	,075	Generally clear.
21	19-34	29,89-30,06	N.W.		Morning clear; snow in the evening.
22	30-40	Stat. 30,16	N.W.		Cloudy, faint sunshine at times.

Snow during the night of the 21st, average depth one inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Zoological Society.—William Yarrell, Esq. in the chair.—Balance in favour of Society on the accounts of December last, 527*l.* 6*s* ; about three thousand five hundred persons visited the gardens in the same month ; eighteen candidates, including four foreign members, were elected. The check turn-stile gates at the garden have been brought into use ;—the advantages of them will be a considerable diminution of the annual expenditure at the gates, and increased efficiency in registering the correct number of admissions. The steam-engine and pumps are now at work: on Monday, last week, the whole of the cisterns were filled with water ; since that day the machinery has been regularly worked, and the supply has been abundant: the experience of the last few days induces the council to anticipate that the result will be satisfactory. A quantity of water, averaging twenty thousand gallons per day, was required for menagerie and garden purposes, and the sum paid for that supply from the West Middlesex Water-works Company was 50*l.* per month. The necessary outlay in these operations the council propose to regard as capital invested, diminishing by the amount heretofore paid the sum at present due to the investment fund. Auditors for the accounts of the past year were chosen.

Entomological Society.—Mr. Children, president, in the chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed ; various donations of books, &c. were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned for the same. Routine business was transacted. Several remarkable new and exotic insects were exhibited, including the rare British species *Platydema-bicolor, Fab.* and its *larvæ*, and a fine species of *Scarabæus* from Smyrna, having very long fore-legs. The following memoirs were read :—1. Report of the Entomological Proceedings at the Linnæan and other Societies during the present year ; 2. Observations upon the Transformations of the *Cirripeda* and *Crustacea*, with the description of the *larva* of *Lepas anatifera*, by Mr. J. V. Thompson ; 3. Memoir upon the habits of *Copris nudas*, with an account of the receptacles in which the *pupæ* are deposited, by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes ; 4. Observations on the Economy of the *Strepsiptera*, with the description of *Stylops Spencii*, a new British species recently discovered, by Mr. C. J. Pickering ; 5. Additional Observations upon the Structure of the *Larvæ* and *Imago* in the *Strepsiptera*, by Mr. J. O. Westwood. The two latter memoirs were illustrated by the exhibition of the *Stylops Spencii*, and the bee from the body of which it had been extracted, as well as other living bees taken in company therewith ; and by an extensive series of the very rare genera of *Stylops Xenai* and *Eleuchus*, and of stylopised bees and wasps. A very lengthened and animated discussion took place upon the subject of the preceding communications, especially with reference to the mode of construction of the balls of the *Copris Pupa*, which were of the size of four-pound bullets ; and as to the mode of deposition of the parasitic eggs of the *Strepsiptera*.

Royal Society.—Dr. Jennings in the chair.—On Thursday evening the meetings were resumed after the Christmas recess. The concluding portion of Mr. Lyell's paper on the proofs of the gradual rise of the land in Sweden was read. Our distinguished geologist pursues these proofs very successfully. In this part of his communication we have him commencing his inquiries on the 19th of July last year, at Gulholmen, Marschant, &c. From a comparison of the ancient land-marks, and accurate observation, he found that the water was two feet below the maximum depression of sixty-four years ago. There are no tides on this part of the coast. It is a well-known fact among the inhabitants, that the ancient port of Gothenborg was many more miles further up the country than it now is. The author presents many such corroborative evidences, but we need not follow him further. He recommends Swedish geologists to institute a comparison between the shells of the two seas, which are frequently found far inland, and at the height of two hundred feet,—and botanists to examine the different mosses found growing on the newly acquired land, with the older productions of the same class. He establishes the objects of his paper by evidence of two kinds.—1st. The testimony of the inhabitants ; 2nd. The positions of the artificial marks which have been set up during the last generation ; and he concludes by expressing his satisfaction that this remarkable

rise is occupying the attention of the scientific in Sweden, as it is only by such endeavours that it can be ascertained whether the land be oscillating or always in one direction,—intermittent or permanent. An extensive and well-executed delineation of that part of Sweden, visited by Mr. Lyell, was suspended in the meeting-room, and carried the auditory along with the narrative in a clear and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Lubbock in the chair.—There were read "Observations on the temperature of the sea and atmosphere," made in a voyage from India to England in 1833, by Alexander Burnes, Esq. These observations are given in a tabular form; and the result shows a pretty close resemblance between the temperature of the sea and that of the atmosphere. Another communication was read, viz. "Remarks by Dr. Davy on Mr. Faraday's experimental researches in electricity." We must deal briefly with this paper. Dr. Davy complains that Mr. Faraday "is neither just to his brother (Sir Humphry) nor correct" in his general scientific deductions. He contends it is apparent from the writings of Sir Humphry Davy, that the latter was fully in possession of the knowledge of the influence of water in voltaic combination, electro-chemical action, &c. &c. A note, in answer to the foregoing, by Mr. Faraday, was then read. It was an eloquent tribute to the transcendent merits of Sir H. Davy. Mr. Faraday, in the outset, observes, that he has no right to suppose Dr. Davy does not understand the series of papers which form the grounds of his remarks; yet, from these remarks themselves, he must think so. He then directs attention to a paper, long and laborious, which he had the high pleasure of seeing published in the *Philosophical Transactions* last year, in support and confirmation of the general views of Sir Humphry, and quotes very happily the opinions expressed by Brande, Ure, and others on the subject. Finally, he observes, that the only conclusion he can come to is, that the language of Sir H. Davy is obscure, even to his brother; and if so, Mr. Faraday has no right to expect that his words should be rightly taken by the learned doctor.

Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. Hallam in the chair.—Mr. Smith exhibited a small ancient bottle containing liquid, and two coins, one of the Emperor Commodus, found about four feet below the surface of the ground at the castle of Bennington, near Wear. Among other presents announced, Mr. Collier presented a copy of an ancient miracle play, entitled, *The Harrowing of Hell*, now first printed from MS. Harl. 2253 (only twenty-five copies). Mr. C. considers the original certainly as old as the reign of Edward III., if not older. Sir F. Palgrave communicated a copy of a document found among some state papers at the Chapter House, Westminster; it purported to be a letter from Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, to her son, Reginald Pole, (afterwards cardinal,) when he had incurred the displeasure of Henry VIII.; the letter is forcibly indited, and expresses great parental anxiety that her son should submit to the king's pleasure. It is written in a strong clerk-like hand, and not likely to be that of the countess; nor is it signed by her. Sir Francis, therefore, concludes, that it must have been either the draft of a letter intended to be written, (such drafts are often found,) or a fair copy made for the countess to sign, or (as has been said of a letter purporting to be written by Anne Boleyn in the Tower) a fictitious document.—A portion was read of a dissertation on the original descent of the Carribees, by Mr. R. H. Schomberg.

Royal Society of Literature.—Meeting of June 7th, Rev. Dr Spry in the chair—The conclusion of a memoir by Mr. Cullimore, on bilinguar hieroglyphics, and cuneiform inscriptions, was read.

In the autumn of last year, some drawings were transmitted to the Society from Syria, by Mr. Bonomi, representing certain tablets both hieroglyphic and cuneiform, found together among several more modern inscriptions on the rocks of Elkelb (the ancient Lycus,) near Beyrout.* Such monuments of this description, as were hitherto known to the learned, have been referred to Cyrus, and his immediate successors; the present writer, however, having discovered the name of Ramses II. on the hieroglyphic tablets, argued at length against the correctness of this view, as adopted by Grotefend, Champollion, and their followers, assigning to them the much higher antiquity of an age coeval with that of the tablet of Abydos, which we owe to the same remarkable monarch. By means of the historical and chronological evidence adduced in support of this opinion, he determined the epoch of the arts and sciences in Egypt, which continued in a state of progressive advancement

* A cast of the most remarkable of the tablets has since arrived in England.

during at least twenty-three reigns, from the age of Osirtesen I. or the beginning of the eighteeth century B.C., to Ramses II.

The writer thence proceeded to consider the parallel epoch unfolded in the Persian archæology. This he discovers in the age of the great civiliser and benefactor of his country, King Jemsheed, which, as calculated from the calendar compiled by Jemsheed himself, corresponds to the above date, or about 1800 years. Hence the rise of literature and the arts in Egypt and Persepolis will appear to have been synchronous. Equally parallel seems likewise to have been their duration, extending to within eleven centuries of the Christian era. This was shown from arguments founded on the identity of the Egyptian and Persepolitan calendars; the former appearing to have been introduced into the east about the time of the overthrow of the race of Jemsheed. Hence, again, arises a suspicion, that to the conquering armies of Egypt we are to attribute this revolution, which occurred in a period coincident with the reign of Ramses II.; may we not, therefore, reasonably attribute the decline of the Persepolitan splendour to that eminent Pharaoh, and view Mr. Bonomi's tablets as records immediately connected with his victorious expedition?

A paper by Mr. Hamilton was likewise read, on a new reading in the fourth book of Thucydides. The passage occurs in the forty-first chapter, in the course of the oration pronounced by Pericles over those Athenian citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war. The words referred to are those in which, according to the editors, the orator alludes to the monuments everywhere planted by the Athenians, "both of good and evil," κακῶν τε κ'ἀγαθων, to the ravages they had committed, and the benefits they had conferred.

Nothing, certainly, can be more inappropriate to the occasion and the speaker, than this reading. The writer also stated his opinion, that the arguments and examples adduced in confirmation of it, do not bear it out. He proposes, therefore, to substitute καλῶν τε κ'ἀγαθων as a probable sense, and one entirely applicable to the sentiment which never failed to be in the heart, and upon the lips of the people of Athens, when they spoke of the glory of their country, or the worth of their fellow-citizens. This reading has, besides, the support of two of the manuscripts of the historian of the Peloponnesian war.

MISCELLANEOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

Pompeii.—A German journal states the following as recent discoveries at Pompeii. In the street lately opened from the Temple of Fortune to the Gate of Isis, and passing nearly through the middle of the town, (says our informant,) on reaching a central point, whence streets diverge to the theatres and city walls, there has been found an altar, placed before the protecting Genius of the place, in the form of a serpent. The sides of the altar are ornamented with paintings of priests offering various sacrifices. In two shops in the Street of Fortune were discovered a pair of bronze scales, and a weight shaped like a pear, a bronze dish with handles, a hatchet, and some small perforated cylindrical bones, supposed to have been used either in some female work, or for making calculations. A house behind the grand Mosaic comprises a vestibule, several sleeping-rooms, ornamented with simplicity; and a tabulum, adorned with exquisite fresco paintings, has also been explored. An elegant bronze shell, an earthen lamp, black with smoke, vessels containing colours, and a wooden chest, lined with iron and surrounded with figures formed with brass nails, were found in these apartments.

Rail-road across the Isthmus of Panama.—The project for this very desirable undertaking, has been lately revived by the government of New Grenada, to which state the isthmus of Panama belongs. We understand that an agent has recently arrived in England for the purpose of obtaining contractors for the work, according to the terms of the decree of that republic of the 27th May, 1834. From a perusal of this decree, we find that the passage in question is to consist either of a common road for carriages and wagons, or an iron rail-road, as contractors may be found. The principal inducement held out to speculators consists in a grant of twenty thousand fanegadas, or about twenty-four thousand acres, of waste land upon the

isthmus, with a free possession of the products from the road for a term of years which shall not be less than ten, nor exceed fifty years. The state toll-dues, a list of which is appended to the decree, are, however, to commence with the opening of the road. Upon the waste land to be granted, colonies of foreigners may be settled, and these are to be exempted, for twenty years, from taxation, military service, and the like. Failing in contractors from abroad, it is said that Santander, the president of New Grenada, is himself sanguine enough to commence the undertaking with the resources of the state, believing that a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds would be sufficient for the completion of the work. If this has reference to an iron railway, our readers will perceive that such a sum is totally, and even absurdly, insufficient for the completion of an undertaking in a country where labour is so scarce, and for which the whole of the machinery, iron work, and mechanical ability, must be brought from Great Britain, or some other of the European States. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is certainly very short, from Panama to Porto Bello, being only a distance of thirty-seven miles; but then this narrow isthmus is covered with an almost uninterrupted range of mountains, of a height so stupendous as to have always been considered an insuperable bar to the junction, by a canal, of the waters of the two seas. Hitherto the projects for a canal have all been laid down as passing by the very circuitous route of the Lake of Nicaragua. No particular route is specified, however, in the decree of the 27th of May last. If properly executed and protected, there can exist no doubt of the very extraordinary consequences which would arise to the world from thus cutting off a navigation of two thousand miles round Cape Horn, to all the countries on the great Southern Ocean. Much as we should rejoice in seeing so truly noble an undertaking brought into a practicable shape, we fear, however, that in the present condition of the states of South America, the time for its proper and profitable accomplishment is really not yet come. Still we have thought it interesting to the public to be informed of the present state and probabilities of a project which, at a future day, will become of such extensive importance to the world.

New Ball Projector.—A French agriculturist of the name of Billot, who has assiduously cultivated the mechanical arts, has invented a machine which will discharge two thousand balls, each eight ounces in weight, per minute, or one hundred and twenty thousand in an hour, and this without the slightest intermission. The action of this formidable machine may be arrested or continued at will; the balls are discharged from four different muzzles, which may be directed upon objects at a less or greater distance from each other, or they may be brought to bear simultaneously on one and the same point. Billot's machine, however, is not capable of carrying such balls a greater distance than one hundred metres (about one hundred and ten yards); but he asserts that he can improve it, so as to impel the same balls a distance of four hundred and fifty yards, and with a velocity scarcely inferior to that imparted by gunpowder. In this case, he adds, that he will be obliged to increase its weight from eighty to three hundred and ten pounds. He does not employ either air, spring, or combustible matter in this new projectile; and his name is of some note among French mechanics as the inventor of two new levers, which are to be seen in the collection of the "Société d'Encouragement" at Paris.—*U. S. Journal.*

Prize Chronometer.—The government prize for the best chronometer—an instrument so important to navigation—has this year been adjudged to Mr. Edward Baker, of Islington, whose astonishing accuracy we have heard stated by the captains of vessels, after performing long voyages under the guidance of admirably adjusted *time-keepers.*

Progress of Improvement.—A letter from Alexandria states, that the Pasha of Egypt has invited Mr. Brunel himself, or, if he should decline the office, any engineer appointed by him, to visit Egypt for the purpose of examining the banks of the Nile, and assisting in the plan (now carrying on with so much vigour) for clearing its channels and regulating its inundations. It is also mentioned that the pasha has raised our countryman, Mr. Galloway, to the rank of a bey, and sent him to Europe to purchase materials, &c. for the completion of a rail-road from Cairo to Suez.

Coal Mines in France.—By a letter from Boulogne, we learn that a seam of coal has recently been discovered in the neighbourhood of that place. This, the writer very justly remarks, is of greater importance in consequence of the abundance of

iron-stone in that district of France. It is, indeed, the absence or scarcity and dearness of that all-important material of fuel, which causes the immaturity of the manufactures of that country—wood, with which the furnaces and steam-engines are principally supplied, being immeasurably dearer than the price at which coals can usually be delivered in the manufactories of Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds. The superiority of the manufactures of England, since the invention of the steam-engine, may be almost entirely attributed to the abundance of coals in this country. The recent progress of the science of geology compels us, however, to entertain some doubt whether this exclusive advantage will always remain to these islands.

The Gulph Stream.—We perceive from the newspapers, that a bottle has recently been picked up at South port, containing the following paper:—"Thrown overboard from the packet-ship, *South America*, by the passengers, March, 1833, in the Gulph Stream, off Cape Cod; latitude, 40. 30; longitude, 68 west. The finder is earnestly requested to publish this in the nearest newspaper to the place where it may be found, to show the currents of the ocean, as well as to oblige the passengers, and to confer a benefit on science." Upon this a correspondent observes—"It is apparent that this bottle has traversed the whole breadth of the Atlantic Ocean, from America to England—adding another to the numerous proofs which have recently appeared, that the course of the Gulph Stream extends to a much greater distance to the eastward than is usually supposed. I have long been satisfied, that navigators are in error in supposing that the Gulph Stream has lost all force in about the longitude of the Azores, as laid down in the Admiralty charts. From this error, I make no doubt that numbers of the wrecks which annually take place upon the western coast of Ireland are to be solely attributed. A few miles per day, in even the faintest current of the ocean, will, to a vessel long detained by contrary winds, make a difference of several degrees of longitude in a voyage from America to Europe. It is well known, that, almost in every instance, reckonings not kept by chronometer, bring a vessel across the Atlantic to the land in Europe altogether too soon, as expected by the navigator. It ought, therefore, to become an established doctrine in navigation, that an allowance should be made for the operation of currents long after the vessel has left the present determined limits of the Gulph Stream, and, by less gradations, to the whole western coasts of the North Atlantic Ocean."

Sympathy between Twins.—The French papers mention some rather strange points of sympathy, existing between twin brothers, now between five and six years of age. Although these children did not suffer much during the first year, it was noticed, that they suffered simultaneously, whatever was the nature and degree of the suffering. In 1831 they were both attacked with intermittent fever on the same day, which also left them at the same time. In the following year, they both had cutaneous eruptions, the symptoms and effects of which were precisely similar. In the winter, they both had bad colds and coughs, and they invariably coughed at the same time! In 1833 they both had a contagious disorder, and were attacked with it so precisely at the same time, that it was impossible to tell which had communicated it to the other. In 1834, they both had a sort of ague at the same time. Notwithstanding all these strange points of sympathy, the two boys are said not to be in the least alike; the one is very delicate, the other robust: and their characters differ as much as their personal appearance. These facts are adduced by the French anatomists, as confirmatory of the opinion, that the cause of disorders generally is to be attributed rather to air and diet, than to any peculiar conformation of body, or to any apparent strength or weakness.

War on a New System.—An ingenious fellow near Erfurth has, it is stated, invened a musket without touch-hole or ramrod, the construction of which is so much approved that it is likely to be adopted by the Prussian army. The only way to meet so formidable an engine will be to have muskets without barrels or stocks.

Instantaneous Magnetic Light.—A magnetic application of the philosophical researches of Professor Faraday, and the mechanical arrangements of Professor Ritchie and Mr. Saxton, has, we are informed, been contrived by Mr. Newman, the philosophical instrument maker in Regent-street—the principle of the apparatus not requiring the use of either acids or gases, allowing the greatest facility in its employment, without being liable to be easily deranged, or affected by dampness or

changes of temperature—possessing, at the same time, as we are informed, all the power of the magneto-electric machine, and being capable also of use as a philosophical instrument, for effecting decomposition and ignition.

STEAM-IMPROVEMENT.—Steam-vessels are about to be employed, under the auspices of the King of Greece, to run between Athens, Marseilles, Smyrna, and Constantinople. The projector of this plan is an Englishman! Shade of Themistocles appear at the Piræus, and preside over the launch of the first of these vessels!

NAPLES.—The climate of Naples has this year (1834) maintained its ancient reputation; for three months past Reaumur's thermometer has not been lower than 17 above 0; and warm south winds keep the temperature generally between 20° and 22°. A new company, lately established here, meets with great encouragement. It is called Compagnia Edilisia: its object is to contribute to beautify the capital, and the most eminent architects and engineers of the country are at the head of it. At the theatre of St. Charles, which under the new manager displays extraordinary splendour in the decorations and costumes, Madame Malibran continues to receive the enthusiastic admiration of the public. The most recent excavations at Pompeii are for the purpose of clearing the street which leads from the Temple of Fortune to the Isis Gate. Some admirable fresco paintings have been discovered in what is called the house of Dædalus. For some time past inquisitive strangers, and natives of the country, have gone in great numbers to visit that beautiful but hitherto neglected country, the ancient Samnium, the village of the Melschi and the Orfanta, which combine the charms of the southern sky with the severe grandeur of Switzerland; and the sight of which awakens the most interesting historical recollections. Excellent roads will soon be opened to the remotest part of the kingdom.

GIBRALTAR.—On the 17th of November, after an electric discharge of vivid lightning, an extraordinary flood of rain descended upon "the Rock." So instantaneous was the deluge that much injury was done, and ten individuals were drowned in places whence escape was impracticable.

STEAM-BOATS.—A steam-boat, intended to ply between Rouen and Paris, is in the course of construction, of a form not much known in this country. The bottom of the boat, instead of being in the water, is to be floated upon two cylinders, the points of which will be always above the surface of the water. These cylinders are to be parallel to each other, and the deck, or body of the boat, will be placed upon them. The steam-engine is fixed in the middle, and the boat will have but one paddle-wheel, which is to work between the cylinders. From this peculiar construction of the vessel, the water-mark, it is believed, will never rise above one-half of the diameter at the centre of the cylinders; in consequence, there will be but a trifling friction, and the vessel will move with great velocity. Similar vessels are, we believe, in use upon some of the rivers of America.

THE CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE.—It is said that neither the condensing engines of Messrs. Busk, Keene, and Co., nor even that of Mr. Hall, of Nottingham, can, on account of the weight of the condensing apparatus, be adapted to the sea. In high pressure engines, which are exclusively used in steam navigation, not only is the condensing apparatus dispensed with, but the quantity of water is so much less, as to form another great diminution of the weight, which is so all important in locomotive engines. In a recent advertisement, it has been stated, that high pressure engines can be built to be worked with only a twelfth part of the water required in engines of the condensing class. The use of distilled water in steam-engines on land, where weight is immaterial, is a very valuable introduction, and in some manufactories has had an excellent effect in saving the great waste of time, which was formerly required for cleaning out the deposits in the boilers. For the reasons given, however, this contrivance cannot be adapted to the sea.

THE ARCHIVIO GENERALE AT VENICE.—The city of Venice possesses the most considerable, most valuable, and ancient collection of documents in Europe. No where is there such a mass of manuscripts collected in one place as in its *Archivio Generale*, consisting of 298 rooms and galleries, the whole of which, from top to bottom, are covered with book-shelves. These shelves, if laid out in a straight line, would extend 78,238 feet! Yet they have not been found sufficient to receive the immense number of 8,664,709 volumes, or *brochures*, which are collected here, and which form 1890 separate collections. If 1000 persons were to work eight hours daily, without intermission, they would be 734 years, or 22 generations, in copying all these documents. Supposing that each has, on an average, 80 leaves, there would be 693,176,720 leaves; and, allowing each leaf to be nine inches broad, they would, if laid together breadthwise only, make a line 1,444,800,000 feet, or more than eleven times the greatest circumference of the earth!

RAIL-ROAD FROM PARIS TO POISSY.—A plan is now under consideration at Paris, the object of which is, to form a rail-road between Paris and Poissy, the great cattle market, and where the boats from Havre, on their way to Paris, usually unload during the summer months. It is proposed that the rail-road should commence at the Quartier François le Premier at Paris, and pass from thence through Chaillot and the Bois de Boulogne, from whence there will be a branch leading to the village of Boulogne and St. Cloud. The government, it is understood, have given their sanction to the project.

WALKING UPON WATER.—"Le Voleur" quotes a paragraph from a German paper, which states that a Swedish fisherman has made several experiments with complete success, of walking upon the water, which he does with as much ease as upon land, by means of slight tin shoes. These shoes are made in the shape of a small canoe, and are attached together, so that they can only be separated so far as to ensure the power of walking with ease.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

We are compelled to go to press before an official return has been made of the results of the late Election, but those results, we have the gratification of informing our readers, are most consolatory and inspiriting to all the lovers of order and good government. The Conservative liberalism of the country has achieved a great victory over the destructive. In our next number, we shall furnish an authentic list of the names of the members returned to serve in the second reformed Parliament.

MEMOIRS OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR WILLIAM ELIAS TAUNTON, KNIGHT.

About half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, the 25th, Sir William Elias Taunton, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Recorder of Oxford, at his residence, No. 28, Russell Square, under circumstances of very awful suddenness. His Lordship, it appears, had for some time past been in his usual good state of health, and had on Sunday afternoon entertained, as a guest to dinner, the professional attendant of the family, Dr. Salmon, of Broad Street, City. His Lordship retired to bed at eleven, and was shortly afterwards followed by Lady Taunton, who in a few seconds was heard to scream violently for assistance. Some of the domestics instantly ran into the apartment, and found his Lordship lying evidently dead in the bed. Her Ladyship in the mean time had swooned and fallen on the floor, from the effect of feelings that cannot be described. Dr. Salmon was instantly sent for, and speedily arrived, but of course could render no assistance, as the vital spark was quite extinct: death had apparently occurred instantaneously. His Lordship was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was raised to

the bench in Michaelmas term, 1830.—The deceased Judge, it appears, had a taste for repartee. The *Legal Examiner* gives a neat specimen of his talent in this department, which occurred at chambers not long since. An attorney applied to enlarge a rule for some purpose. It was granted. The opposing attorney observed, that in the whole course of his experience he had never heard of a rule being enlarged under such circumstances. "I shall have the pleasure, then," said the Judge, "of enlarging the rule and your experience at the same time."—We find that it has since seemed expedient to summon an inquest on the remains. Mr. Salmon, the family surgeon, deposed, that the cause of death was an extensive effusion of water on the brain, proceeding from existing disease of the heart, and further said, that he had never had any reason to suppose that the deceased would have been subject to such a disease. During the day of his death, nothing could have exceeded his apparent health and cheerfulness.

The late Prince Hoare, Esq.

This estimable gentleman, has bequeathed his excellent library (with a few exceptions to personal friends) to the Royal Society of Literature, of which he was an original and ever a zealous member. Thus will several thousand volumes be added to the already literary treasures of this institution; and, probably, by the authorised sale of duplicate copies a considerable sum of money besides. Mr. Hoare had "greatly assisted in the formation of the Society" to which he has left this valuable legacy; but that is not the whole extent of its obligation to him. While the facts are in the memory of several living witnesses, it belongs to the history of our age's literature to give them to the public. After very numerous meetings for between one and two years, and great progress in the difficult task of framing the constitution of the proposed Royal Institution, all at once a cloud was cast over the plan. Among its constant friends and attendants, one now a noble earl, a noble lord once premier of England, another noble lord once at the head of its finance, a venerable bishop of much influence, and indeed the majority of the committee, impressed with a belief that the king's mind had been changed on the subject, and particularly by the arguments in a long letter written by Sir Walter Scott, abandoned the design as hopeless, and advised that there should be no farther meetings. The learned and excellent prelate, the president to whom his majesty had confided the formation of his favourite Society to encourage and reward the literary genius of his country, was almost inclined to yield to these representations, and we believe it was at a subsequent meeting of not more than *five*, including him (the Bishop of Salisbury) Archdeacon Nares, Mr. Hoare, and the writer of this, that he was strengthened to persevere in his endeavour to accomplish the royal commission delivered *vivâ voce* to him in person, till it should be annulled by at least an equally direct regal command to desist. Soon after this (matters proceeding slowly) Mr. Hoare happily went to Brighton, where he had an opportunity through the Rev. Mr. Carr, then chaplain in the pavilion, of ascertaining his majesty's real sentiments. These he communicated to London, and it is hardly necessary to say, that as they were not only favourable but ardent and munificent, the Royal Society of Literature speedily began its career with the splendid endowment from the crown of *eleven hundred guineas a year*. That the economy of later times has led to the discontinuance of this allowance, which not only cheered the closing lives of eminent scholars and distinguished poets, but shed a lustre over the monarchy, and stimulated the highest orders of literature in England, is, in our opinion, greatly to be deplored. But still it is a consolation to find the Society flourishing on some of these grounds by its own energy; and, while we lament the loss of one of its best and of our own most esteemed friends, to record so noble a proof of his attachment to that which he so warmly served and admired when living. To Prince Hoare, next after the Bishop of Salisbury, the Royal Society of Literature owes its existence; and it is well that its first great posthumous enrichment should flow from the same source.—*Lit. Gaz.*

Charles Lamb, Esq.

We have to record the death of this amiable man and gentle poet on Saturday last. Mr. Lamb was born in 1775, and educated in Christ's Hospital. He was contemporary with Coleridge and Lloyd, and enjoyed the regard and friendship of Southey, and other distinguished writers. His life was spent as a clerk in the India

House, from which he had latterly retired on a pension. His first publication was, in conjunction with Lloyd, in 1798, a small volume entitled "Blank Verses." "Rosamond Grey" speedily followed, and afterwards the tragedy of "John Woodville," the "Adventures of Ulysses," "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," "Sonnets," &c. &c. Of his principal productions, it has been our duty to speak; and our only partial approbation of the last of them procured us a good deal of abuse. But though we adhere to that opinion, we are not blind to the beauties of Mr. Lamb's poetry; inspired by a fine feeling for our elder dramatists, and a mind sweetly tuned to the amenities and kindnesses of life. No man was more beloved by those who enjoyed his friendship. In conversation he was pointed and witty. His death was occasioned by a slight accident—a fall, by which his forehead was cut: inflammation succeeded, and the bard was released after an illness of only a very few days.—*Literary Gazette.*

James Murray, Esq.

Died lately, at Brighton, James Murray, Esq. foreign editor of the *Times* newspaper. Our departed friend was one of the most accomplished scholars of the present day; he had also a sound judgment, and every amiable quality of the heart. He received a university education, and took his degree as a clergyman of the Kirk of Scotland. During the heat of the last war he came to London, and was engaged on the *Times*. The conductors of that paper soon discovered the talents of Mr. Murray; and he received an appointment as one of their foreign correspondents, in which capacity he visited most parts of the continent. At Lisbon, especially, he made himself singularly useful. Returning to England, he became part proprietor of the *Times*, and editor of that portion of its columns devoted to foreign policy: no man knew the politics of Europe better; hence those comprehensive articles—distinguished by an intimate acquaintance with the politics and statistics of our foreign relations—which appeared, till lately, in that journal. He died in the prime of life, sincerely and deeply lamented.

The Rev. T. M. Malthus.

This eminent political and excellent man died recently at Bath. He was the son of Daniel Malthus, Esq., of Albury, Berks; and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. His works on political economy, and especially on the principles of population, have furnished food for much controversy; but no one has doubted the originality and profoundness of his views and reasoning; and though his opinions have been fiercely assailed, his private character stands on the highest pinnacle of good report and estimation.

Married.—At Nuneham Courtenay, Lord Norreys, to Miss Harcourt.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir A. Malet, Bart., to Miss Spalding, daughter of Lady Brougham and Vaux.

At Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, Denis le Marchant, Esq., eldest son of the late Major-General le Marchant, to Sarah Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Charles Smith, Esq., of Sutton, Essex.

At Bathwick Church, Lieut.-Col. T. Reed, of the 62nd regiment, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter, and the Rev. James Bliss, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, to Emily Mary, third daughter of John Clayton, Esq., of Enfield Old Park, Middlesex, and of Pulteney Street, Bath.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Gryzbouski, Esq., late lieutenant in the Polish army, to Miss Maria White Irving, second daughter of Mr. George Bremner, writer, Lothian Street.

Joseph Yorke, Esq., of Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, to Frances Antonia, daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

Mr. Edward Price, of Waltham, Essex, to Miss E. Hopkins, of Oxford Street.

Died.—Senor Trueba Don Telesforo has lost an amiable and accomplished brother, J. M. de Trueba de Cosio, the Editor of the "Observador."

Mrs. Margaret Whitfield, widow of the late Rev. George Whitfield, of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, in the 83rd year of her age; for above 60 years a consistent and devoted member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

At Paris, General the Right Hon. Sir William Keppel, G.C.B., one of his Majesty's Privy Council, Governor of the Island of Guernsey, and Colonel of the 2nd or Queen's Royals regiment of Foot.

In the 83rd year of his age, Jonathan Peel, Esq., of Accrington House, Lancashire, uncle of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart.

In Pesaro, the celebrated Cardinal Albani, apostolical legate of Urbino and Pesaro. He was born at Rome on the 13th September 1750, and was elevated to the rank of Cardinal in 1801, by Pope Pius VII.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus, Author of the great work on Population.

At Brighton, James Murray, Esq. of Regent Square, London.